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NEWENT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT

on the
Health of the District
for the Year

1951

by

M.L. SUTCLIFFE,

T.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEWENT.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Hygiene Conditions and Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1951.

It includes the report of the Sanitary Inspectors and is compiled to conform with Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and it incorporates the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 42/51, dated 10th December, 1951.

In accordance with paragraph 14 of the above circular the distribution of this report is a wide one and includes:-

The Ministry of Health.
The County Medical Officer of Health.
The Ministry of Food.
The Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
The Ministry of Labour and National Service.

During the year there have been no major health difficulties, and the health of the District has remained good. It is satisfactory to note that the birth rate is above that of England and Wales, while the death rate is below. It is also very satisfactory to note that there have been no deaths of mothers in child-birth since 1946.

The conditions under which the population live, i.e., housing, water supplies, sewerage and refuse collection, are dealt with in the report, and improvements although steady are not spectacular. This is largely due to the fact that the Council is dependent on the consent for its improvement schemes on higher Authorities.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Councillors for their co-operation, especially the Members of the Public Health Committee; and also the Surveyor and Assistant Sanitary Inspector for their help in compiling this report of the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1952.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF OF THE AUTHORITY

M.L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health, Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural Joint M.O.H. Committee, and County Divisional Medical Officer of Health for No. 5 Division (Gloucester Area Health Sub-Committee).

H.S. JENKINSON, A.I.A.S., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor. Inspector under Petroleum Acts and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

D.A.I. LAVERY, C.R.S.I., Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

MISS M.C. DAVIS. Clerk (part time).

MRS. M.B. GOUGH. Clerk (part time).

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Area (in acres), 48,845.

Population Registrar-General's estimated Home Population mid-1951, 8,220.

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1951) according to rate books, 2,432.

Rateable Value (December 31st, 1951), £28,022.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £115.

Industry in the District.

The district is practically entirely agricultural and the main industry is dairy and fruit farming and market garden production. Most of this produce is marketed outside the district.

Centrally situated is the small country shopping town of Newent which is also the centre for senior school education in the district, with its Grammar and Secondary Schools.

The district is a water bearing one, and advantage is taken of this by the Gloucester Corporation (2 pumping stations), and Malvern Urban District Council (1 pumping station).

Factory employment on any scale is limited to Sawmills at Newent and May Hill, and the Ministry of Supply factory in Towkesbury Road, Newent. This factory, owned by the Ministry, was taken over from Messrs. Henly by the Newent Engineering Company in September, 1951, and is engaged in repair and maintenance of "Service" vehicles. The total number of employees at the end of the year was 115. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by this firm in retaining key workers owing to the local housing shortage.

ADOPTIVE LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Section 1 (adopted 7.4.38).

Byelaws.

- i. New Buildings. Public Health Act, 1936 (adopted 1.10.40).
- ii. Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air. (adopted 14.8.50).

VITAL STATISTICS.

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the District, together with certain rates which are compared, where possible, with those for England and Wales.

A detailed list of the causes of death will be found in Table 29.

Table 1. Infantile Births and Deaths.

	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Combined Total.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births.	65	52	117	2	5	7	124
Still Births.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Infant Deaths.							
(a) 0-4 weeks.	1	2	3	-	-	-	4
(b) 4 weeks to 1 year.	-	1	1	-	-	-	

Table 2. Deaths.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Deaths.	48	48	96

Table 3. Birth and Death Rates.

	Newent Rural District	England and Wales.
Crude live birth rate per 1,000 population.	15.1) 15.5
*Corrected live birth rate per 1,000 population.	16.9	
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births.	8.0) 22.9
Crude death rate per 1,000 population.	11.6	
*Corrected death rate per 1,000 population.	9.6) 12.5
Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births.	32.2	
Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births.	34.1) Not avail- able.
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births.	Nil	
Death rate from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births.	Nil	0.79

*Note. - The Corrected Birth and Death Rates are obtained by multiplying the Crude Rates by the factors 1.12 and 0.83 respectively. These factors are supplied by the Registrar-General and serve to make the Crude Rates for the District comparable with the Rates for the country as a whole, or with the Rates of any other area, whose Rates have been similarly modified.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

Laboratory Facilities.

The following facilities are available for the District:

The laboratory, organised by the Medical Research Council, at the Gloucester Royal Hospital, carries out examinations of pathological specimens, and milk and ice cream samples. (There is no charge for this work).

Water and sewage analyses, taken by this Department, are carried out by Messrs. Ellis & Turner, Public Analysts, Gloucester, the charges from 20th September, 1951 being as follows:-

Water

Full analysis	£2. 10. 0.
Bacteriological examination	1. 1. 0.
Chemical analysis	1. 11. 6.

Sewage or Sewage Effluent

Full analysis	3. 3. 0.
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Water analyses of the Gloucester Corporation water supplies are carried out by the Corporation Analyst.

Hospitals.

The Council have no responsibility for arranging hospital treatment, except in connection with the National Assistance Act of 1948 (Q.V.).

Infectious disease cases are admitted to Gloucester City Isolation Hospital at Over, which is administered by the Gloucester, Stroud and Forest Management Committee.

Ambulance Facilities.

There has been no change during the year, one County Council ambulance and 4 full-time drivers being stationed in Newent.

Infectious disease cases are transported by Gloucester City Isolation Hospital ambulances.

Nursing in the Home.

There are three District Nursing Associations in the District.

1. Newent Area (two nurses).
2. Dymock Area (one nurse).
3. Staunton Area (one nurse).

The whole District is covered by the above areas for Midwifery and General Nursing in the home. The District Nurses also carry out School Medical work, Health and Tuberculosis Visiting etc.

Home Help Service.

This service is administered by the Area Health Committee of the County Council. It has many uses, not the least of which is that it often enables the family to keep together by providing just the extra domestic help needed.

The main types of disability dealt with are maternity, general sickness, tuberculosis and chronic sickness or old age. In December, 1951, 13 cases of this type were being looked after and there were 10 part-time home helps in the District.

Child Welfare Centres.

The centres are not under the control of this Council, but as they are under the Area Health Sub-Committee, of which this Council are Members, it is felt that the following particulars will be of interest.

During 1951 a new Centre was opened at Ashleworth. Although in Gloucester Rural District it serves this Council's Parishes of Staunton, Corse and Hartpury (about 50% of the children attending).

The valuable work done at these centres is shown in Table 4 and the work done by the voluntary committees and helpers is much appreciated.

Table 4.

	No. of sessions in 1951.	No. new children in 1951.		No. children on register at end of Year.		Total No. attendances during the Year.	
		Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1
Ashleworth.	22	20	86	20	82	69	493
Dymock.	24	30	12	21	68	63	353
Newent.	24	45	17	33	101	311	581

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

These are administered by the County Council, but particulars are given as a matter of interest. They are all held at The Clinic, Picklenash School, Newent.

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC. First Wednesday a.m. attended by a Doctor.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC. Every Thursday a.m. when an Orthopaedic Sister attends. An Orthopaedic Surgeon attends every 3 months.

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC. Held as required when a Speech Therapist attends.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC. Held as required when an Ophthalmic Specialist attends.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC. Held as required when an E.N.T. Specialist attends.

Mortuary.

In 1940, as part of A.R.P., the Chapel portion of the Cemetery building was converted into a Mortuary. Main water and main sewerage are provided.

The Mortuary was used four times in 1951.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supplies.

Main Supplies.

1. Gloucester Corporation Waterworks.
The District is mostly supplied from the Corporation's two pumping stations in the Newent area.

Samples from these sources are regularly analysed by the City Analyst and reports of those taken in the District are submitted to this Department (see Table 5). They were all perfectly satisfactory for human consumption but according to the classification of the Central Advisory Water Committee are "very hard".

In accordance with the Gloucester Corporation Water Act, 1945, the Corporation lays mains as required by this Council, subject to sanction for major extensions for the purposes of loans and grants being given by the Ministry of Housing & Local Government and the County Council.

Extensions of Mains in 1951.

Oxenhall.	2648 yards.
Redmarley.	705 "
Tibberton.	1197 "
	<hr/>
	$2\frac{2}{3}$ miles

Extensions of Mains authorised by the Council.

Corse.	3832 yards.
Dymock.	18050 "
Newent.	23610 "
Redmarley.	11500 "
Rudford.	500 "
Staunton.	3520 "
Taynton.	4755 "
	<hr/>
	$37\frac{1}{3}$ miles

The length of mains authorised but not yet laid is very high. It is mainly due to the increasing difficulty in obtaining cast iron pipes owing to the re-armament programme. Labour in this area is also very scarce.

2. Malvern Urban District Council Waterworks.
This authority supplies the Parish of Bromsberrow and parts of the Parishes of Dymock (Bromsberrow Heath and Ryton) and part of Redmarley.

Extensions of Mains during 1951.

Bromsberrow.	370 yards.
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Table 5 shows that all water samples taken were satisfactory.

Water Shortage in the District.

No complaints were received during the year of domestic water shortage.

Well Supplies.

Wells are the main source of water in the District, and they vary from the shallow type which provides an easily polluted supply to the deep type of well (up to 200 feet) which is a good deal safer.

The fact that well supplies are not satisfactory will be seen from Table 5 and householders are strongly recommended to boil their well supplies before using them for drinking purposes.

The only way to reduce the consumption of unsatisfactory well water is for the Council to continue its policy of main water extensions.

Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses of Water Supplies serving the District.

Table 5.

Source of Supply.	Total No. of Analyses.	Bacteriological.		Chemical.	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Gloucester Corporation (City Analyst)	9	5	-	4	-
Malvern U.D.C. Water- works (Works Analyst)	14	10	-	4	-
Wells Etc. (Council Analyst).	13	1	7	1	4

I have to acknowledge with thanks the reports on the Corporation and Malvern U.D. water analyses which are sent to this Department by the courtesy of the City Engineer and the Malvern U.D. Water Engineer respectively.

Main Water Supplies in the District showing the Number
of Houses and Population served.

(These figures are provided in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular
42/51).

Table 6.

Parish.	Main Supply.	No. of houses supplied.	Pop.	Stand Pipes (Main)	No. of houses supplied.	Pop.
Bromsberrow.	Malvern U.D.C.	43	147	1	2	7
Corse.	Glos. Corporation.	31	106	-	-	-
Dymock.	Malvern U.D.C.	43	147	4	26	89
	Glos. Corporation.	82	280	-	-	-
Hartpury.	" "	50	171	-	-	-
Kempley.	" "	36	123	-	-	-
Newent.	Newent Town (Glos. Corporation).	378	1290	8	24	82
	Glos. Corporation.	118	402	-	-	-
Oxenhall.	" "	26	89	-	-	-
Fauntley.	" "	24	82	1	1	4
Redmarley	" "	52	177	1	3	10
	Malvern U.D.C.	9	31	-	-	-
Rudford.	Glos. Corporation.	41	140	-	-	-
Staunton.	" "	55	188	-	-	-
Taynton.	" "	7	24	-	-	-
Tibberton.	" "	36	123	-	-	-
Upleadon.	" "	44	150	-	-	-
TOTAL.		1075	3684	15	56	192

The above table shows that a further 68 houses were connected to main supplies during the year, and more would be connected if the Council's programme for main laying could be expedited.

Over 45% of the population in the District now have main supplies available; this is a great improvement on the figure for 1945 which was only 29%

It is disappointing that only $2\frac{2}{3}$ miles of new main were actually laid while over 37 miles of new mains were authorised.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION

As in most Rural Areas, Sewage Disposal, except in Newent Town, is mainly on the 'conservancy' system, and dealt with by the Householders themselves.

Newent Town.

There has been no change in the Council's 3 sewage works serving Newent town.

In my report for 1950, I said that the Cleeve Lane works were overloaded and that the time was coming when modernisation and enlargement would become necessary. In view of this and a report from the Surveyor it was decided by the Council in November, 1951, to ask for a full report from the Council's consulting engineer.

Culvert Street. The new sewer (approximately 650 yards) to serve 18 houses and a workshop, was completed in October, 1951. It connects with the main sewer discharging at the Cleeve Lane works. Up to the end of the year 8 houses and the workshop had connected to this sewer, and other connections were in hand.

The Holts. Two extensions, approximately 65 yards, were made to the main sewer during the year.

Dymock Village.

The new sewers and works were almost completed at the end of 1951, and are only awaiting the installation of the pumping house and ejector station machinery. The works should be in commission early in 1952.

Redmarley Village.

A few houses are connected to a small sewer which discharges into an adjacent ditch. The ditch is cleansed by the Council.

The 8 new Council houses in Redmarley have their own sewage disposal plant (adequate for 16 houses) which is maintained by the Council.

Corse and Staunton.

A Sewage Scheme for the Corse Housing Site and the Corse & Staunton development area was prepared by the Surveyor and has received the approval of the Ministry of Housing & Local Government.

The works are designed for 30 houses and capable of duplication to sewer 60 houses.

Tenders for this work were advertised at the end of 1951.

Sewage Disposal - Council Houses.

Where blocks of 2 or more Council houses are served by a common septic tank, the Council has decided that these be emptied every 6 months by a contractor. The contractor (Messrs. Harrison of Oxford) is commencing this work in January, 1952, at a charge of £3.15.0. per septic tank per year. 10 septic tanks are involved affecting 44 houses.

Drainage Works.

During the year there were 41 new works completed and extensions and improvements carried out to 10 systems. They were all passed as satisfactory by this Department.

Latrine Accommodation.

The great majority of latrines in the District are of the bucket or privy type. During the year 17 of these were converted to water-closets.

Public Lavatories.

There is one public convenience in Newent Town which is maintained by one of the Council's employees. During the year the interior walls were "pebble dashed" in order to prevent the public defacing them. There is no doubt this treatment has been very effective.

The new public conveniences at Dymock were commenced during the year and should be completed early in 1952.

Refuse Collection.

The collection of refuse for the whole district, commenced in April, 1950, has worked very satisfactorily. There is a weekly collection in Newent Town and a four-weekly one in the rest of the District.

Salvage.

At the beginning of the year, the collection of paper salvage was recommenced, and in November the Council purchased a special salvage trailer to be towed by the refuse lorry.

During the year 7 tons of paper etc. were sold to the Birmingham Waste Paper Co. for £103.13.0. The Council have a baler on loan from the Company which is operated by the Council's workmen.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

A summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Department is tabulated below.

Table 7.

	No. of Inspections.	Notices Served.		Defects remedied after Notice.	
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling Houses.	1045	277	3	265	2
Milk and Dairies.	-	-	-	-	-
Factories etc.	97	6	-	6	-
Bakehouses.	22	6	-	6	-
Food Premises.	163	13	-	13	-
Slaughterhouses.		None in use since 1939.			
Water Supplies.	220	14	-	12	-
Drainage & Sewerage.	477	25	-	21	-
Infectious Disease.	3	Disinfection carried out when necessary			
Posts.	174	13	-	13	-
Miscellaneous.	1065	52	-	47	-
TOTAL	3266	406	3	383	2

The total number of inspections is about the same as last year, but there has been a considerable increase in the number of inspections carried out for the purpose of rodent control.

Shops Act, 1950.

Most of the provisions of this Act are administered by the County Council. No action was taken by this Department during the year.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades in the District.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928-1936.

39 licences were issued during the year for the storage of petroleum spirit, and 3 for the storage of calcium carbide.

Camping Sites.

8 licences were issued during the year for individual caravans and there are now 16 current licences. All caravans were inspected prior to licensing and complied with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints were received during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public swimming baths in the District, but the River Leaden and a few streams are used for bathing purposes, mostly by children. The prevention of sewage pollution of these streams is a matter of importance and is the responsibility of the River Severn Board.

Pollution of Rivers, Streams Etc.

The River Severn Board created under the Authority of the River Boards Act, 1948, is responsible for the administration of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act of 1876.

Disinfestation (Bed Bugs, Etc).

2 complaints were received during the year, and the necessary treatment was carried out.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

During the year the following work was carried out:-

Table 8.

	Inspections.	Treatments.
Private Dwellings.	78	15
Council Houses.	10	1
Farms.	39	64 *
Business Premises.	40	4
Sewers.	6	1
Refuse Tips.	15	2
TOTAL.	188	87
*Carried out by G.A.E.C. or private contractor.		

Details of work carried out on Sewers and Refuse Tips.

Table 9.

Sewers and Works.	Action Taken.	Result.
Cleeve Lane Sewage Works.	Trapping.	Satisfactory.
Cadbury's Sewage Works.	Test Baited.	Clear.
Lancaster Terrace Sewage Works.	Test Baited.	Clear.
Newent Town Sewers.	On instructions of Ministry - Test Baited in December.	Clear.

Table 10.

Refuse Tips.	Action Taken.	Result.
Horsefair Lane Refuse Tip.	Prebaited and poison baited in March and September.	Fairly satisfactory.
Dymock Refuse Tip.	nil.	Clear.
Highleaddon Refuse Tip.	nil.	Clear.

When this Council carries out treatments at Private dwellings or Business Premises at the request of the owner/occupier, charges are made to cover the full cost of the treatments.

The Council have no arrangements to carry out disinfection by contract.

SCHOOLS.

During the year, the small school at Haffield was closed, the children being taken by 'bus to Dymock School.

There is still one school (Lowbands, Redmarley) without main water. Extension of the main so that the school can be connected up, has been authorised by this Council and is awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Hygiene facilities as regards ablutions and latrines are not, in several schools, as good as one would wish, and the fact that improvements are not carried out appears to be one of finance. Defects are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health when school medical inspections are carried out, and what action is possible is taken.

Table 11. Water Supplies and Latrine Accommodation in Schools.

School.	Water Supply.	Remarks on Water Supply.	Type of Latrine.
Bromsberrow.	Main.	Malvern U.D.C.	Bucket.
Corse.	Main.	Glos. Corp'n.	Bucket.
Dymock.	Main.	" "	W.C's.
Haffield (Closed May, 1951).	Main.	Malvern U.D.C.	Privy.
Hartpury.	Main.	Glos. Corp'n.	Bucket.
Newent.	Main.	" "	W.C's.
Pauntley.	Main.	" "	Bucket.
Redmarley. (Lowbands).	Well.	Unsatisfactory. (Main water Carted).	Earth Closet.
Staunton.	Main.	Glos. Corp'n.	Bucket.
Tibberton.	Main.	" "	W.C's.
Upladon.	Main.	" "	W.C's.

HOUSING.

No. of new houses erected during the year.	
By the Local Authority.	20
By other Local Authorities.	-
By the Land Settlement Association.	-
By Private Enterprise.	4
Total	<u>24</u>

The 20 Council houses erected during the year were in the following parishes:-

Newent (Tythings).	12 traditional.
Redmarley.	8 "

Council houses under construction:-

Dymock (Kempsey Road).	4 traditional.
Newent (Bradfords Lane).	28 "
Newent (Tythings).	2 "
Upladon.	4 "

The Council's programme for 1952 is as follows:-

Newent (Bradfords Lane).	8 traditional.
Redmarley.	8 "

The total number of Council houses at the end of 1951 was 210.

The number of applicants for Council houses at the end of 1951 was 350, a reduction of 25 on the previous year, but even now, the urgent need of new housing is very obvious.

The Minister of Housing & Local Government is increasing the permitted number of private enterprise building licences, to up to 50% of the Council's housing allocation in the hope of expediting the erection of new houses. As he said in January, 1952 "There is an almost limitless demand for houses and it will be many years before it is satisfied. Housing is the greatest and most pressing of our Social needs today."

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.		
(a) (i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	770
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	1045
(b) (i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 & 1932 etc.	658
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	876
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. (This number is in addition to those previously reported).	Nil
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	112
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.		
(a)	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	265
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.		
(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	4
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-	
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	-
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
	(a) by Owners.	-
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.	-
(c)	Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 Section 138 and the Water Act, 1945 Section 30.	
(i)	Number of houses in which a main water supply was provided after service of formal notices.	
	(a) by Owners.	-
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.	-
(d)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	-
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order.	2

4. Housing Act, 1936 Part IV. Overcrowding.

It has been possible to do very little to abate overcrowding owing to the severe limitation on new house construction, but three bad cases were relieved by their transfer to Council houses.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

During the year, authority was given by the Council to the Medical Officer of Health to take action when necessary, under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

No action under these Acts was necessary during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supplies.

This district is practically entirely agricultural with nearly 300 milk producers. Most of the milk produced is consumed outside the district or processed at Messrs. Cadbury's factory at Frampton-on-Severn.

The supervision of dairy farm premises and milk production is generally the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. The Council's powers under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 with regard to the spread of infectious disease by milk have not had to be invoked during the year.

The Council is responsible for registration and licences as shown in Tables 12 and 13, and for retail milk sampling as shown in Table 14.

Table 12. Issue of Licences for Milk Dealers.

Classification of Milk.	Dealers' Licences.	Supplementary Licences.
Accredited.	-	-
Tuberculin Tested.	5	-
Pasteurised.	1	-
Sterilised.	-	-
Non-designated.	-	-

Note:- Supplementary licences are issued to dealers who distribute milk from premises situated outside the district.

Table 13. Milk Registrations.

No. of milk distributors registered.	5
No. of dairy premises registered (other than dairy farms).	2

Table 14. Retail Milk Sampling.

Nature of Test.	Results of Examination.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
Coliform or plate count (cleanliness).	6	4
Methylene blue (keeping quality).	6	1
Biological (presence of Tb. etc).	3	-
Phosphatase (efficiency of pasteurisation).	-	-

Anthrax Order, 1938. Foot and Mouth Disease.

There were no confirmed or suspected cases during the year.

MEAT.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The six licensed Slaughter Houses in the district have been rarely used since 1939 when slaughtering for the district was centralised in Gloucester. During the year 16 slaughtermens licences were issued by the Council.

Slaughtering of Home-Fattened Pigs.

During the year 484 pigs were killed in the district for home consumption, of which only 2 sides were sold.

The number killed per year has steadily gone down since 1949 when the figure was 1102. This reduction is probably due to the greatly increased cost of feeding stuffs, and also perhaps due to the increased bacon ration.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Transport and Handling of Meat.

A Modern Special Purpose Lorry is used to transport the meat from the abattoirs. The vehicle is regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector during its tour of deliveries, and no complaints were received during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

This Department is notified when shops or individuals suspect that articles of food are unfit for human consumption.

Table 15 shows the articles of food condemned during the year.

Table 15.

Article.	Non-Preserved.	Preserved or Tinned.
Meat.	61 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	7 tins.
Fish.		5 "
Milk.		12 "
Cheese.	129 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	
Vegetables.		44 "
Fruit and Fruit Juices.		38 "
		4 jars.
Soup.		19 tins.
Pickles and Preserves.		19 "
Butter.	26lbs.	
Coffee.		16 "
Fish and Meat Paste.		4 jars.
Jam.		2 tins.

It will be seen that the total amount of food stuffs condemned was small compared with the total consumption of food in the District.

Ice Cream.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 & 1948.

During the year no ice cream was manufactured in the District. There are nine licensed retailers, of which one manufactures his own ice cream, the other retailers purchasing from wholesalers. 2 samples were taken and both were satisfactory.

Bakehouses.

There are 7 bakehouses registered with the Ministry of Food, a reduction of one on last year. 6 informal notices were served and the necessary work carried out; unfortunately most of the bakehouses are of old construction.

Adulteration.

The relevant Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are administered by the County Council.

Outbreaks of Food Poisoning.

During the year, no notifications of cases of food poisoning were received.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Table 16.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises.	No. of premises in Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	23	48	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	27	34	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers).	5	15	-	-
TOTAL	55	97	-	-

Table 17.

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	No. of cases where defects were found.				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		
			to H.M.I.	by H.M.I.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1).	3	3		1	
Overcrowding (S.2).					
Unreasonable Temp: (S.3).					
Inadequate Vent: (S.4).					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).					
Latrines (S.7).					
(a) insufficient.				1	
(b) unsuitable or defective.	1	1			
(c) not separate for sexes.					
Other offences against the Act (not including Homework).	2	2			
TOTAL	6	6	-	2	-

Table 18.

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. out-workers in Aug. list as req'd.	No. of cases of default in sending lists.	No. prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	Cases of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel (Making).	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table 26 shows the incidence of infectious diseases during the year divided into Parishes and age groups. Only 42 notifications of infectious disease were received compared with 95 in 1950.

DIPHTHERIA AND IMMUNISATION.

Tables 20 to 22 give details as to diphtheria immunisation which, as they are of interest to this Council, have been obtained from the County Public Health Department.

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the District since 1949.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

There were no cases during the year.

SMALL POX AND TYPHOID.

There were no cases, and no contacts requiring supervision were notified as having come into the District.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE DISTRICT SINCE 1895.

The Council will be interested in Tables 27 and 28 which shows the infectious diseases notified since notifications became compulsory by Act of Parliament. The figures were obtained by going through old Council Minute Books.

The drop in the incidence of small pox and typhoid is of interest, as also is the drop in diphtheria in more recent years which is the result of a diphtheria immunisation scheme originally started by this Council in 1937, and later undertaken by the Ministry of Health and the County Council.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

Table 19 shows the incidence of infectious disease according to returns submitted by the head-teacher. It will be seen that measles was fairly wide-spread. The amount of influenza was also considerable and was due to the wide-spread epidemic in the country which occurred in the early part of the year. This table is of interest as it shows the incidence of chicken pox, mumps and influenza which are not notifiable by General Practitioners.

Table 19.

School	Average No. on Register.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles	Whooping Cough..	Chicken Pox.	Mumps	'Flu
Bromsberrow	23	-	-	-	-	-	17
Corse	41	-	7	-	2	-	14
Dymock	140	-	1	-	2	-	32
Hartpury	55	1	19	-	-	-	-
Lowbands	38	-	1	-	-	-	6
Newent Grammar	211	-	28	-	-	-	-
Newent Picklenash	524	-	127	4	2	12	160
Pountley	48	-	24	-	-	-	20
Staunton	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tibberton	45	-	18	2	-	-	17
Upleaden	27	-	18	-	-	2	26
Total	1164	1	243	6	6	14	292

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Memorandum issued by the Ministries of Health and Education, it was not considered necessary to close any schools because of infectious disease.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Table 20. Child Population immunised during 1951.

No. of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1951.	Age at date of final injection.		Total under 15 years.
	0-5 years.	5-14 years.	
During half-year ending 30.6.51.	59	2	61
During half-year ending 31.12.51.	27	17	44
TOTAL	86	19	105

Table 21. Child Population receiving a maintenance dose during 1951 (i.e. a reinforcing dose a few years after the primary immunisation).

During half-year ending 30.6.51.	5
During half-year ending 31.12.51.	91
TOTAL	96

Table 22. Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation (children under 15 years only).

Notifications.		Deaths.	
Cases Notified.	Cases Immunised.	Immunised.	Not Immunised.
-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS.

Table 23. New Cases and Deaths in 1951.

Ages.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20+	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25+	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
35+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age N.E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	1	2	-	-	1	-	-

Table 24. Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December for the last 3 years.

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1949.	11	7	13	3	34	4.1
1950.	13	5	8	3	29	3.5
1951.	17	5	8	3	33	3.9

Table 25. Number of New Cases and Deaths in the last 3 years.

Year.	New Cases.				Total.	Deaths.				Total
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1949.	4	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	-	3
1950.	4	2	1	-	7	2	-	-	-	2
1951.	6	1	2	-	9	-	1	-	-	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action was necessary under the above Regulations and Act.

Rehousing of Tuberculosis Cases.

No cases of tuberculosis were allotted Council Houses in 1951.

There are at present only 3 cases on the Tuberculosis Register living in Council Houses.

The need for good housing for tuberculosis cases is firstly, to give the best chance of recovery, and secondly, to reduce the chances of other members of the family becoming infected. Satisfactory housing for tuberculosis cases is therefore stressed, and should ultimately result in a saving to the tax and rate payers.

Table 27.

NEJENT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILIncidence of Infectious Disease since it was first made notifiable in the District in 1895.

<u>Infectious Disease.</u>	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Scarlet Fever.	12	17	7	2	2	4	5	6	9	23	11	6	2	10	9	20			19	56				10	2	14	14	3	7
Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	-	4	20	5	5	8	9	4	6	4	5	11	11	13	16	17			1	7				2	2	18	12	27	7
Small-Pox.	-	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid.	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-			-	-				-	-	-	1	2	2
Erysipelas.	3	2	3	3	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	-	1	2			-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-myelitis.	Notifiable since 1912.																No records available.												
Cerebro-spinal fever.																													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.																													
Acute Pneumonia.																													

Table 28.

MEMBER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Incidence of Infectious Disease in the District from 1924 to 1950.

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1951.

Table 29 gives the causes of death in the District in accordance with the abbreviated list of 36 groups of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948.

Table 29.

Causes of Death.	Male.	Female.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other.	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	1
4. Diphtheria.	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	-
7. Acute polio-myelitis.	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-
*10. (Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	-
11. (Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2	-
12. (Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	-
13. (Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1
14. (Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	6	4
15. (Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	1
16. Diabetes.	1	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	6	5
18. Coronary disease, angina.	2	6
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	-	-
20. Other heart disease.	10	15
21. Other circulatory disease.	2	4
22. Influenza.	-	1
23. Pneumonia.	3	3
24. Bronchitis.	3	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	3	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	3	3
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	1	-
34. All other accidents.	2	-
35. Suicide.	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-
Total.	48	48

Explanatory note.

*Neoplasm equals cancer.

